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OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES, NOVEMBER 2004 **NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

Workers in the Nashville metropolitan area¹ had an average (mean) hourly wage rate of \$16.94 per hour in November 2004 compared to the nationwide average of \$18.00, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that only one occupational group (production workers) in Nashville recorded an average hourly wage that was significantly higher than its national average, but 13 of the 22 major groups in the area had wages that were significantly below their averages. (See table A. Also see the Technical Note, *Estimation Methodology* section, for a listing of statistically significant comparisons.)

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies. The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and up to 801 detailed occupations for the nation, states, and 334 metropolitan areas.

With more than 690,000 employed in the Nashville area, office and administrative support occupations accounted for 19.1 percent of the workforce, appreciably above the national share of 17.5 percent. Four other major occupational groups also had a higher-than-average presence in the Nashville area – management; arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; production; and transportation and material moving. Thirteen groups in Nashville had employment shares that were significantly below their representation at the national level.

¹ The Nashville metropolitan area consists of Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson Counties in Tennessee and has been officially designated the Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, Tennessee Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group,
United States and the Nashville metropolitan area, November 2004

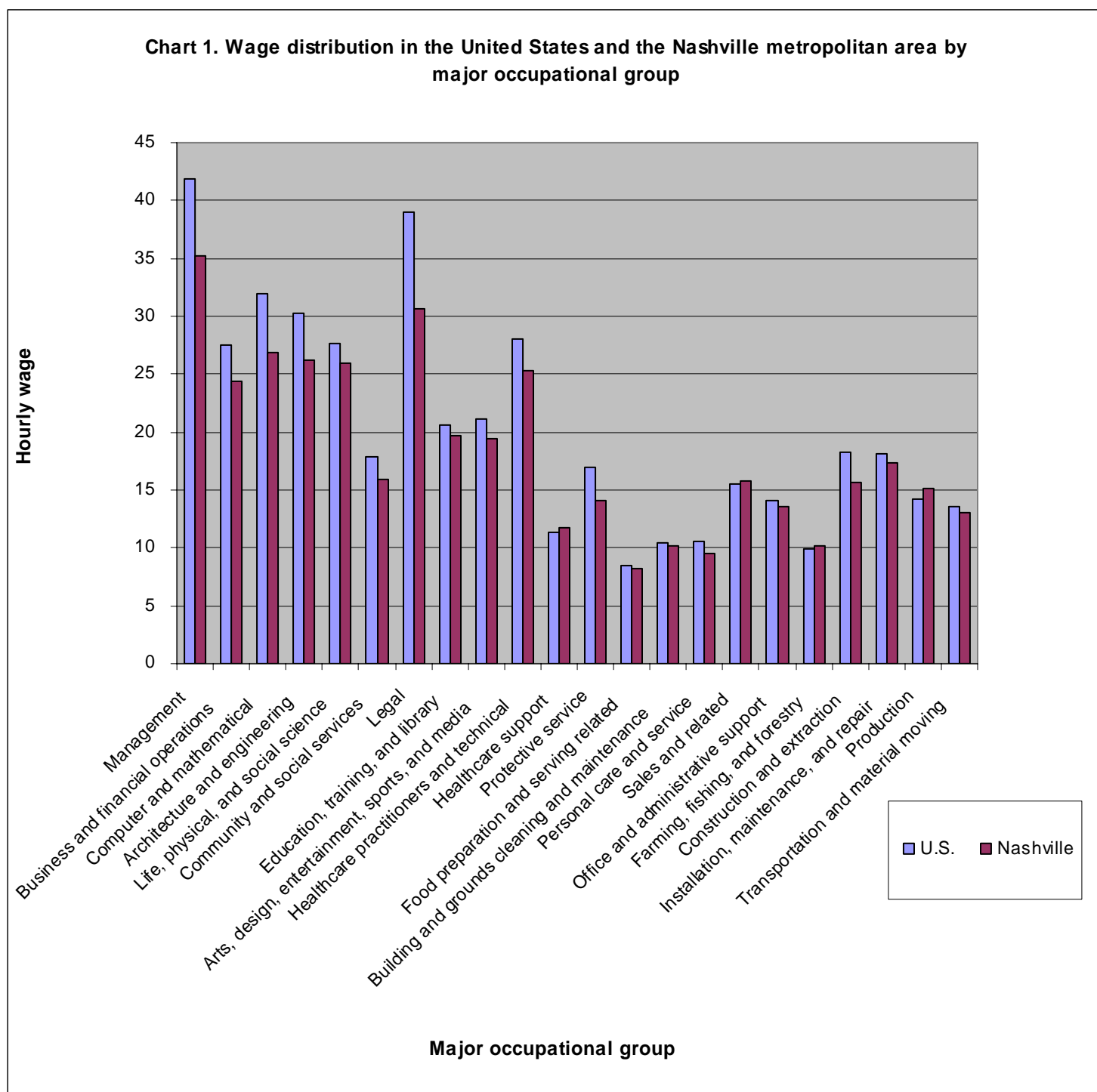
Major occupational group	Employment as percent of total		Average (mean) hourly wage	
	United States	Nashville	United States	Nashville
Total	100.0%	100.0%	\$18.00	\$16.94
Management	4.7	6.4	41.87	35.26
Business and financial operations	4.1	3.4	27.46	24.37
Computer and mathematical	2.3	1.9	31.91	26.83
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.3	30.32	26.21
Life, physical, and social science	0.9	0.6	27.67	25.98
Community and social services	1.3	1.1	17.81	15.94
Legal	0.8	0.7	39.03	30.63
Education, training, and library	6.2	5.0	20.58	19.74
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.5	21.07	19.38
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.0	5.6	28.03	25.32
Healthcare support	2.6	2.0	11.30	11.68
Protective service	2.4	1.8	16.94	14.15
Food preparation and serving related	8.2	8.5	8.47	8.21
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	3.1	10.42	10.14
Personal care and service	2.4	1.6	10.62	9.52
Sales and related	10.6	9.3	15.52	15.78
Office and administrative support	17.5	19.1	14.13	13.62
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	0.1	9.94	10.22
Construction and extraction	4.9	4.2	18.21	15.60
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.1	4.3	18.09	17.37
Production	7.9	9.4	14.18	15.19
Transportation and material moving	7.4	8.8	13.58	13.00

Production workers were the only group reporting both a higher-than-average wage and higher-than-average employment share in Nashville. Notably, the Nashville area had the second highest concentration of employment in manufacturing (11.7 percent) among the 10 largest metropolitan areas² in the Southeast in November, 2004. Among these 10 areas, manufacturing shares ranged from 13.2 percent in Louisville, Ky.-In. to 4.3 percent in Miami and Orlando, both in Fla.

² Based on data from the Current Employment Statistics program, the 10 metropolitan statistical areas in the Southeast with total nonfarm employment above 500,000 in November 2004 were: Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.; Birmingham-Hoover, Al.; Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, N.C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Louisville, Ky.-In.; Memphis, Tenn.-Miss.-Ar.; Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Fla.; Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Orlando, Fla.; and Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla. The eight states comprising the Southeast are: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Occupational wages in the Nashville area

Management and legal occupations were the two highest-paying occupational groups in the Nashville area. Workers in management averaged \$35.26 per hour, significantly less than the \$41.87 reported nationally. Those employed in the legal profession also averaged appreciably less than the national average – \$30.63 locally versus \$39.03 nationwide. All other occupational groups in Nashville averaged less than \$30.00 per hour. (See chart 1. and table A.) Nationwide, management and legal were the two highest-paying groups; other high-paying occupations included computer and mathematical (\$31.91), and architecture and engineering (\$30.32).



Within the management group, chief executives were the highest paid, averaging \$63.24 per hour. Other highly-paid workers included education administrators, postsecondary (\$40.84), engineering (\$38.98), sales (\$38.26), and general and operations (\$37.38) managers. Four occupations within the management group earned less than \$20.00 per hour – food service managers (\$16.33); lodging managers (\$18.39); education administrators, preschool and child care center/program (\$18.83); and property, real estate, and community association managers (\$19.94). (Detailed occupational data is presented in table 1.)

Within the legal profession, lawyers, averaging \$52.12 per hour, were among the better paid. At the other end of the wage spectrum were paralegals and legal assistants averaging \$17.43 per hour. Together, these two occupations represented over 68 percent of employees in the legal occupational group.

At the low end of the wage scale were workers in food preparation and serving related occupations averaging \$8.21 per hour. This group included first-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers averaging \$14.69 and dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers at \$6.83. Nationally, food preparation and serving related occupations had the lowest average wage at \$8.47 per hour. Only one other occupational group in Nashville earned less than \$10.00 per hour, personal care and service workers, averaging \$9.52 per hour.

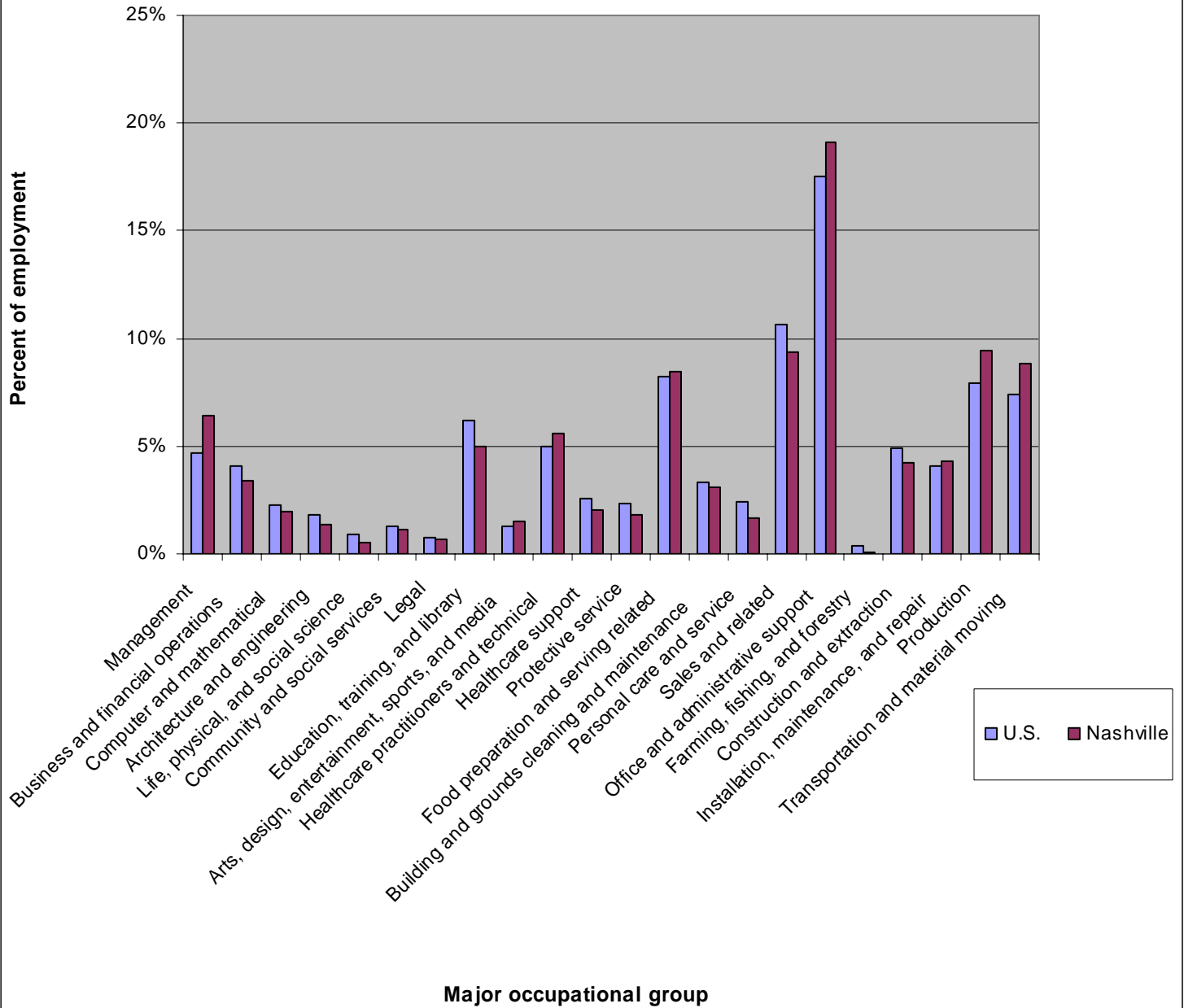
Occupational employment in the Nashville area

Over 37 percent of the workers in the Nashville area were either in office and administrative support, production, or transportation and material moving occupations. Each of these occupational groups had a larger-than-average presence in the Nashville area. Nationally, these three occupational groups accounted for just under one-third of the workforce. (See chart 2.) General office clerks were the most common office and administrative support job in the Nashville area with 16,170 workers; other large groups included customer service representatives (15,380) and executive secretaries and administrative assistants (10,020). Within the production occupational group, team assemblers were the most numerous (15,850), well ahead of assemblers and fabricators, all other (4,670) and first-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers (3,980). Within transportation and material moving occupations, laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand were the most numerous with 17,230; truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer were close behind with 15,190. Together, these two detailed occupational groups accounted for over 53 percent of the workers in this occupation. (See table 1.)

Though sales workers were not as heavily represented in Nashville as they were nationwide, they still made up a sizeable portion of the local workforce accounting for 9.3 percent, or over 64,000 workers; nationwide, 10.6 percent of all workers had jobs in sales. More than half of those employed in this occupational group in the Nashville area were either retail salespersons (20,820) or cashiers (14,710).

While 13 of the major occupational groups were under represented compared to the national share, education, training and library occupations and sales and related occupations reflected the greatest difference. Education, training, and library workers made up 5.0 percent of the Nashville's workforce compared to 6.2 percent nationwide, while sales and related workers made up 9.3 percent of the area's workforce compared to 10.6 percent nationwide. All other occupational groups showing a smaller-than-average presence in the local workforce had a difference of less than 1.0 percentage point in comparison to its national counterpart.

Chart 2. Employment distribution in the United States and the Nashville metropolitan area by major occupational group



Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands also are surveyed, but their data are not included in this release. Data are collected from panels of about 200,000 establishments each in May and November. Estimates from the program use data collected over a 3-year (six-panel) period and are based on a total sample of about 1.2 million establishments. The nationwide response rate for the November 2004 survey was 78.7 percent for establishments, covering 73.0 percent of weighted employment. The survey included establishments sampled in the November 2004, May 2004, November 2003, May 2003, and November 2002 semiannual panels and about half of the 2001 annual panel. The sample in the Nashville metropolitan area included 3,500 establishments with a response rate of 75 percent.

The occupational coding system

The OES survey uses the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) occupational classification system, the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The SOC system is the first OMB-required occupational classification system for federal agencies. The OES survey categorizes workers in 1 of 801 detailed occupations. Together, these detailed occupations comprise 23 major occupational groups, one of which--military specific occupations--is not included in the OES survey. The major groups are as follows:

- Management occupations
- Business and financial operations occupations
- Computer and mathematical science occupations
- Architecture and engineering occupations
- Life, physical, and social science occupations
- Community and social services occupations
- Legal occupations
- Education, training, and library occupations
- Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations
- Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations
- Healthcare support occupations
- Protective service occupations
- Food preparation and serving related occupations
- Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations
- Personal care and service occupations
- Sales and related occupations
- Office and administrative support occupations
- Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
- Construction and extraction occupations
- Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations
- Production occupations
- Transportation and material moving occupations
- Military specific occupations (not surveyed in OES)

For more information about the SOC system, please see the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/soc>.

The industry coding system

The OES survey uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information about NAICS, see the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.

The OES survey includes establishments in NAICS sectors 11 (logging and agricultural support activities only), 21, 22, 23, 31-33, 42, 44-45, 48-49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 71, 72, 81 (except private households), state government, and local government. Data for the United States Postal Service and the federal government are universe counts obtained from the Postal Service and the Office of Personnel Management, respectively. An establishment is

defined as an economic unit that processes goods or provides services, such as a factory, mine, or store. The establishment is generally at a single physical location and is engaged primarily in one type of economic activity.

The OES survey covers all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonfarm industries. The survey does not include the self-employed owners and partners in unincorporated firms, household workers, or unpaid family workers.

Survey sample

BLS funds the survey and provides the procedures and technical support, while the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) collect most of the data. BLS produces cross-industry and industry-specific estimates for the nation, states, and metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). Industry estimates are produced for the NAICS sector, 3-digit, 4-digit, and selected 5-digit industry levels. BLS releases all cross-industry and national estimates, and the SWAs release industry estimates at the state and MSA levels.

State Unemployment Insurance (UI) files provide the universe from which the OES survey draws its sample. The employment benchmarks are obtained from reports submitted by employers to the UI program. Supplemental sources are used for rail transportation (NAICS 4821) and Guam because they do not report to the UI program. The OES survey sample is stratified by area, industry, and size class. Size classes are defined based on number of employees in the establishment as follows:

Size class	Number of employees
<hr/>	
1	1 to 4
2	5 to 9
3	10 to 19
4	20 to 49
5	50 to 99
6	100 to 249
7	250 and above
<hr/>	

A census of federal government and the post office is taken every panel. A census of state government and Hawaii's local government is taken every November panel. Units in rail transportation (NAICS 482) and hospitals (NAICS 622) are sampled with certainty across a 3-year period. Establishments with 250 or more employees also are sampled with virtual certainty across a 3-year period; on average, one-sixth of these are sampled in each panel.

Concepts

Occupational employment is the estimate of total wage and salary employment in an occupation across the industries surveyed. The OES survey defines employment as the number of workers who can be classified as full- or part-time employees, including workers on paid vacations or other types of paid leave; workers on unpaid short-term absences; salaried officers, executives, and staff members of incorporated firms; employees temporarily assigned to other units; and employees for whom the reporting unit is their permanent duty station regardless of whether that unit prepares their paycheck.

The OES survey forms sent to larger establishments contain between 50 and 225 SOC occupations selected on the basis of the sampled establishment's industry classification. To reduce paperwork and respondent burden, no survey form contains every SOC occupation. Thus, data for specific occupations are collected primarily from establishments in industries that are the predominant employers of workers in those

occupations. Each survey form is structured, however, to allow a respondent to provide detailed occupational information for each worker at the establishment; that is, unlisted occupations can be added to the survey form. In most cases, employers with 9 or fewer workers are sent a form with no occupations listed, and are instructed to fill in the occupations for their workers.

Wages for the OES survey are straight-time, gross pay, exclusive of premium pay. Base rate, cost-of-living allowances, guaranteed pay, hazardous-duty pay, incentive pay including commissions and production bonuses, tips, and on-call pay are included. Excluded are back pay, jury duty pay, overtime pay, severance pay, shift differentials, non-production bonuses, employer cost for supplementary benefits, and tuition reimbursements.

The OES survey collects wage data in 12 intervals. Employers report the number of employees in an occupation for each wage range. The wage intervals used for the November 2004 survey are as follows:

Interval	Wages	
	Hourly	Annual
Range A	Under \$6.75	Under \$14,040
Range B	\$6.75 to \$8.49	\$14,040 to \$17,679
Range C	\$8.50 to \$10.74	\$17,680 to \$22,359
Range D	\$10.75 to \$13.49	\$22,360 to \$28,079
Range E	\$13.50 to \$16.99	\$28,080 to \$35,359
Range F	\$17.00 to \$21.49	\$35,360 to \$44,719
Range G	\$21.50 to \$27.24	\$44,720 to \$56,679
Range H	\$27.25 to \$34.49	\$56,680 to \$71,759
Range I	\$34.50 to \$43.74	\$71,760 to \$90,999
Range J	\$43.75 to \$55.49	\$91,000 to \$115,439
Range K	\$55.50 to \$69.99	\$115,440 to \$145,599
Range L	\$70.00 and over	\$145,600 and over

Mean hourly wage. The mean hourly wage rate for an occupation is the total wages that all workers in the occupation earn in an hour divided by the total employment of the occupation. To calculate the mean hourly wage of each occupation, total weighted hourly wages are summed across all intervals and divided by the occupation's weighted survey employment. The mean wage for each interval is based on occupational wage data collected by the BLS Office of Compensation and Working Conditions for the National Compensation Survey (NCS).

The mean hourly wage value for the highest wage interval, \$70.00 and over, was computed separately for each panel or annual sample (November 2004, May 2004, November 2003, May 2003, November 2002, and 2001). The average of these mean wage rates was used for all of the \$70.00 and over data in the November 2004 survey. The wage rates for this interval do not go through any wage updating procedures.

Percentile wage. The p-th percentile wage range for an occupation is the wage where p percent of all workers earn that amount or less and where (100-p) percent of all workers earn that amount or more. This statistic is calculated by uniformly distributing the workers inside each wage interval, ranking the workers from lowest paid to highest paid, and calculating the product of the total employment for the occupation and the desired percentile to determine the worker that earns the p-th percentile wage rate.

Annual wage. Many employees are paid at an hourly rate by their employers and may work more than or less than 40 hours per week. Annual wage estimates for most occupations in this release are calculated by multiplying the mean hourly wage by a "year-round, full-time" figure of 2,080 hours (52 weeks by 40 hours). Thus, annual wage estimates may not represent the actual annual pay received by the employee if they work more or less than 2,080 hours per year. Some workers typically work less than full time, year round. For these occupations, the OES survey collects and reports either the annual salary or the hourly wage rate, depending on

how the occupation is typically paid, but not both. For example, teachers, flight attendants, and pilots may be paid an annual salary, but do not work the usual 2,080 hours per year. In this case, an annual salary is reported. Other workers, such as entertainment workers are paid hourly rates, but generally do not work full time, year round. For these workers, only an hourly wage is reported.

Hourly versus annual wage reporting. For each occupation, respondents are asked to report the number of employees paid within specific wage intervals. The intervals are defined both as hourly rates and the corresponding annual rates, where the annual rate for an occupation is calculated by multiplying the hourly wage rate by a typical work year of 2,080 hours. The responding establishment can reference either the hourly or the annual rate for full-time workers, but they are instructed to report the hourly rate for part-time workers.

Estimation methodology

Each OES panel includes approximately 200,000 establishments. While estimates can be made with data from one panel or one year, the OES survey is designed to produce estimates using six panels (3 years) of data. The full six-panel sample of 1.2 million establishments allows the production of estimates at detailed levels of geography, industry, and occupation. Combining six panels of data is also necessary to obtain the full complement of certainty establishments. (Note: The first semiannual panel was in November 2002. Prior to that, about 400,000 establishments were surveyed annually. Each earlier sample is a two-panel equivalent.)

Wage updating. Significant reductions in sampling errors are obtained by combining six panels of data, particularly for small geographic areas and occupations. Wages for the current panel need no adjustment. However, wages in the five previous panels need to be updated to the current panel's reference period.

The OES program uses the BLS Employment Cost Index (ECI) to adjust survey data from prior panels before combining them with the current panel's data. The wage updating procedure adjusts each detailed occupation's wage rate, as measured in the earlier panel, according to the average movement of its broader occupational division. The procedure assumes that there are no major differences by geography, industry, or detailed occupation within the occupational division.

Imputation. Over 20 percent of establishments do not respond for a given panel. A "nearest neighbor" hot deck imputation procedure is used to impute occupational employment totals. A variant of mean imputation is then used to impute a wage distribution for each occupation. The variant of mean imputation for wage distributions is also applied to establishments that provide reports with occupational totals but partial or missing wage data.

Weighting and benchmarking. The sample establishments in each panel are weighted to represent all establishments that were part of the in-scope frame from which the panel was selected. Based on the sampled establishments, weights are adjusted when six panels are combined. Weights are adjusted by benchmarking employment totals from the OES survey to employment figures derived from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

November 2004 OES survey estimates. The November 2004 OES survey estimates are based on all data collected from establishments in the November 2004, May 2004, November 2003, May 2003, November 2002, and about half of the 2001 annual sample. During estimates processing, OES employment data were benchmarked to the average employment for November 2004 and May 2004 from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Reliability of the estimates. Estimates calculated from a sample survey are subject to two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling error occurs when estimates are calculated from a subset (i.e., sample) of the population instead of the full population. When a sample of the population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimate of the characteristic of interest may differ from the population value of that

characteristic. Differences between the sample estimate and the population value will vary depending on the sample selected. This variability can be estimated by calculating the standard error (SE) of the sample estimate. If we were to repeat the sampling and estimation process countless times using the same survey design, approximately 90 percent of the intervals created by adding and subtracting 1.645 SEs from the sample estimate would include the population value. These intervals are called 90-percent confidence intervals. The OES survey, however, usually uses the relative standard error (RSE) of a sample estimate instead of its SE to measure sampling error. RSE is defined as the SE of a sample estimate divided by the sample estimate itself. This statistic provides the user with a measure of the relative precision of the sample estimate. RSEs are calculated for both occupational employment and mean wage rate estimates. Occupational employment RSEs are calculated using a subsample, random group replication technique called the jackknife. Mean wage rate RSEs are calculated using a variance components model that accounts for both the observed and unobserved components of the wage data. The variances of the unobserved components are estimated using wage data from the BLS National Compensation Survey. In general, estimates based on many establishments have lower RSEs than estimates based on few establishments. If the distributional assumptions of the models are violated, the resulting confidence intervals may not reflect the prescribed level of confidence.

Nonsampling error occurs for a variety of reasons, none of which are directly connected to sampling. Examples of nonsampling error include: nonresponse, data incorrectly reported by the respondent, mistakes made in entering collected data into the database, and mistakes made in editing and processing the collected data.

Results of significance testing. The OES significance tests in this release compare wage and employment data for the 22 major occupational groups in the Nashville metropolitan area to their respective national averages. Those occupations with wages or employment shares above or below the national wage or share after testing for significance at the 90 percent confidence interval are identified in the table below. NOTE: A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with our ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample effect the relative error of the data being tested.

Employment and wage data by occupation for the U.S. and Nashville, November 2004

Major occupational group	Employment share (percent of total)			Mean hourly wage		
	U.S.	Nashville	Significant difference ¹	U.S.	Nashville	Significant difference ¹
Management	4.7	6.4	yes	\$41.87	\$35.26	yes
Business and financial operations	4.1	3.4	yes	27.46	24.37	yes
Computer and mathematical	2.3	1.9	yes	31.91	26.83	yes
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.3	yes	30.32	26.21	yes
Life, physical, and social science	0.9	0.6	yes	27.67	25.98	no
Community and social services	1.3	1.1	yes	17.81	15.94	yes
Legal	0.8	0.7	no	39.03	30.63	yes
Education, training, and library	6.2	5.0	yes	20.58	19.74	no
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.5	yes	21.07	19.38	no
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.0	5.6	no	28.03	25.32	yes
Healthcare support	2.6	2.0	yes	11.30	11.68	no
Protective service	2.4	1.8	yes	16.94	14.15	yes
Food preparation and serving related	8.2	8.5	no	8.47	8.21	no
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	3.1	yes	10.42	10.14	no
Personal care and service	2.4	1.6	yes	10.62	9.52	yes
Sales and related	10.6	9.3	yes	15.52	15.78	no
Office and administrative support	17.5	19.1	yes	14.13	13.62	yes
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	0.1	yes	9.94	10.22	no
Construction and extraction	4.9	4.2	yes	18.21	15.60	yes
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.1	4.3	no	18.09	17.37	yes
Production	7.9	9.4	yes	14.18	15.19	yes
Transportation and material moving	7.4	8.8	yes	13.58	13.00	yes

¹ Statistical significance testing at the 90 percent confidence interval.

Additional information

The November 2004 OES national data by occupation, comparable to data in table 1, will be available soon on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/oes>. Users also may access each occupation's definition and percentile wages. The November 2004 cross-industry data for states and metropolitan areas are available on the BLS Web site. Industry staffing patterns at the sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5-digit NAICS levels are also available from the Internet. These data include industry-specific occupational employment and wage data.

OES information is also available through our regional web page at <http://www.bls.gov/ro4/home.htm> and on our fax-on-demand system. For a catalog of items available to be faxed to you, call our fax-on-demand number at 404-331-3403. If you have additional questions, you can contact an economist in the Southeast BLS information office at 404-331-3415. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Nashville, Tennessee, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Total, all Occupations	690,910	\$13.63	\$16.94	\$35,240
Management Occupations	44,310	29.99	35.26	73,340
Chief Executives	2,870	58.50	63.24	131,530
General and Operations Managers	14,800	31.69	37.38	77,740
Legislators	220	(3)	(3)	13,450
Advertising and Promotions Managers	450	21.80	28.17	58,590
Marketing Managers	1,010	28.04	32.77	68,160
Sales Managers	2,480	33.66	38.26	79,570
Public Relations Managers	240	26.39	27.95	58,130
Administrative Services Managers	2,330	20.42	23.01	47,860
Computer and Information Systems Managers	1,950	33.41	35.70	74,250
Financial Managers	3,900	30.62	34.29	71,330
Compensation and Benefits Managers	600	27.84	29.92	62,240
Training and Development Managers	340	32.26	34.09	70,910
Human Resources Managers, All Other	260	29.49	33.38	69,420
Industrial Production Managers	660	31.64	33.11	68,880
Purchasing Managers	670	27.34	29.60	61,560
Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers	560	27.11	28.16	58,580
Construction Managers	1,220	27.40	31.15	64,800
Education Administrators, Preschool and Child Care Center/Program	420	15.82	18.83	39,160
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	760	(3)	(3)	77,260
Education Administrators, Postsecondary	1,020	34.67	40.84	84,950
Education Administrators, All Other	30	20.67	22.53	46,860
Engineering Managers	540	38.23	38.98	81,080
Food Service Managers	1,640	15.84	16.33	33,970
Funeral Directors	200	(6)	(6)	(6)
Lodging Managers	(6)	17.09	18.39	38,260
Medical and Health Services Managers	1,540	31.83	37.32	77,620
Natural Sciences Managers	60	34.72	36.56	76,050
Postmasters and Mail Superintendents	60	28.06	28.59	59,460
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	1,090	14.84	19.94	41,470
Social and Community Service Managers	680	19.92	20.79	43,250
Managers, All Other	1,510	31.99	33.01	68,670
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	23,720	21.48	24.37	50,700
Agents and Business Managers of Artists, Performers, and Athletes	390	27.93	33.65	69,990
Purchasing Agents and Buyers, Farm Products	210	22.46	23.21	48,280
Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products	610	19.31	21.20	44,090
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	1,250	20.60	28.66	59,610
Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	2,400	22.22	23.49	48,860
Insurance Appraisers, Auto Damage	(6)	16.82	17.43	36,260
Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation	910	19.81	21.73	45,190
Cost Estimators	830	21.29	23.53	48,950
Emergency Management Specialists	60	19.74	20.02	41,650
Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists	850	19.00	20.65	42,960
Compensation, Benefits, and Job Analysis Specialists	590	17.10	18.20	37,860
Training and Development Specialists	1,180	19.85	20.99	43,660
Human Resources, Training, and Labor Relations Specialists, All Other	520	19.18	19.55	40,660
Management Analysts	1,460	26.79	30.02	62,450
Meeting and Convention Planners	160	17.07	18.32	38,100
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	2,370	25.93	27.18	56,540
Accountants and Auditors	4,110	21.18	22.92	47,670
Appraisers and Assessors of Real Estate	110	19.80	23.32	48,500
Budget Analysts	240	22.50	23.19	48,230
Credit Analysts	(6)	20.92	25.20	52,410
Financial Analysts	710	25.85	31.02	64,510
Personal Financial Advisors	180	42.65	52.41	109,000
Insurance Underwriters	640	23.22	23.92	49,750
Financial Examiners	130	27.09	29.48	61,310
Loan Counselors	(6)	18.22	18.91	39,320
Loan Officers	1,850	19.29	22.35	46,500
Tax Examiners, Collectors, and Revenue Agents	320	23.92	25.04	52,090
Tax Preparers	(6)	16.36	15.51	32,260
Financial Specialists, All Other	470	27.26	27.12	56,410
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	13,340	25.06	26.83	55,810
Computer and Information Scientists, Research	40	31.84	34.06	70,830

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Nashville, Tennessee, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Computer Programmers	2,490	\$28.32	\$28.23	\$58,710
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	1,330	27.53	28.50	59,280
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	780	30.45	30.92	64,300
Computer Support Specialists	3,210	18.44	19.50	40,560
Computer Systems Analysts	2,360	28.66	29.86	62,100
Database Administrators	410	28.52	28.51	59,290
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	1,310	27.35	31.41	65,330
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	680	26.35	27.84	57,900
Computer Specialists, All Other	210	24.21	26.48	55,080
Actuaries	60	44.52	46.79	97,320
Operations Research Analysts	310	24.82	25.35	52,730
Statisticians	120	18.49	20.18	41,970
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	9,300	25.02	26.21	54,520
Architects, Except Landscape and Naval	500	29.27	33.71	70,110
Landscape Architects	(6)	31.33	28.06	58,370
Cartographers and Photogrammetrists	20	18.26	19.30	40,140
Surveyors	310	19.83	19.36	40,280
Biomedical Engineers	(6)	28.31	32.34	67,270
Chemical Engineers	50	35.69	35.00	72,810
Civil Engineers	1,000	31.77	31.78	66,090
Computer Hardware Engineers	100	28.25	29.78	61,940
Electrical Engineers	630	33.31	34.26	71,270
Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	220	31.60	30.99	64,460
Environmental Engineers	200	28.19	30.08	62,560
Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety	60	32.21	32.15	66,860
Engineers and Inspectors				
Industrial Engineers	590	27.24	28.65	59,590
Mechanical Engineers	870	30.30	30.87	64,220
Engineers, All Other	260	31.84	30.01	62,430
Architectural and Civil Drafters	1,000	17.21	19.22	39,980
Electrical and Electronics Drafters	140	19.13	19.11	39,760
Mechanical Drafters	310	19.51	19.89	41,380
Drafters, All Other	100	19.56	19.74	41,060
Aerospace Engineering and Operations Technicians				
Civil Engineering Technicians	500	19.82	20.46	42,550
Environmental Engineering Technicians	110	26.18	26.78	55,710
Industrial Engineering Technicians	230	20.91	21.70	45,130
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	110	21.78	22.26	46,310
Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	210	24.79	27.30	56,790
Surveying and Mapping Technicians	240	15.00	17.91	37,260
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	3,840	23.38	25.98	54,040
Biochemists and Biophysicists	(6)	28.54	29.50	61,360
Microbiologists	100	21.03	21.69	45,120
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	40	19.57	20.93	43,530
Biological Scientists, All Other	40	30.88	31.06	64,600
Conservation Scientists	40	27.81	28.36	59,000
Epidemiologists	30	26.66	27.56	57,320
Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	40	30.36	30.54	63,520
Life Scientists, All Other	40	20.14	29.73	61,830
Chemists	260	16.27	20.64	42,930
Materials Scientists	20	28.32	31.76	66,050
Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including				
Health	490	21.49	23.72	49,340
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	50	21.93	24.18	50,290
Hydrologists	20	32.92	34.32	71,390
Physical Scientists, All Other	(6)	31.30	30.58	63,600
Economists	30	33.64	32.45	67,500
Market Research Analysts	440	28.40	31.62	65,770
Survey Researchers	20	19.34	18.49	38,460
Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists	410	24.16	31.42	65,350
Urban and Regional Planners	130	21.63	22.06	45,890
Social Scientists and Related Workers, All Other	50	34.34	36.64	76,220
Agricultural and Food Science Technicians	30	18.46	19.36	40,260
Biological Technicians	(6)	15.67	20.56	42,760
Chemical Technicians	90	15.62	19.24	40,030
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	(6)	17.60	16.52	34,360
Environmental Science and Protection Technicians,				
Including Health	100	17.94	18.45	38,380
Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians, All				
Other	300	23.73	23.76	49,420
Community and Social Services Occupations	7,680	14.44	15.94	33,160
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	150	14.77	18.72	38,930

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Nashville, Tennessee, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	1,270	\$21.29	\$21.59	\$44,900
Marriage and Family Therapists	60	15.89	17.98	37,390
Mental Health Counselors	490	13.28	13.84	28,780
Rehabilitation Counselors	570	11.39	11.76	24,450
Counselors, All Other	40	9.63	11.51	23,940
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	1,250	12.91	13.74	28,580
Medical and Public Health Social Workers	640	19.96	20.28	42,190
Social Workers, All Other	120	17.93	19.65	40,870
Health Educators	180	18.69	19.87	41,340
Probation Officers and Correctional Treatment Specialists	690	14.17	15.50	32,240
Social and Human Service Assistants	930	11.54	12.27	25,520
Community and Social Service Specialists, All Other	590	13.19	13.85	28,810
Clergy	80	16.90	17.93	37,300
Legal Occupations	4,920	21.19	30.63	63,720
Lawyers	1,730	46.56	52.12	108,420
Administrative Law Judges, Adjudicators, and Hearing Officers	100	26.58	30.40	63,220
Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates	40	46.76	41.87	87,080
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	1,630	17.05	17.43	36,250
Law Clerks	240	16.93	17.84	37,110
Title Examiners, Abstractors, and Searchers	(6)	19.63	19.59	40,740
Legal Support Workers, All Other	670	19.50	20.04	41,690
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	34,220	17.48	19.74	41,060
Business Teachers, Postsecondary	340	(3)	(3)	69,070
Computer Science Teachers, Postsecondary	70	(3)	(3)	57,260
Mathematical Science Teachers, Postsecondary	330	(3)	(3)	65,480
Agricultural Sciences Teachers, Postsecondary	30	(6)	(6)	(6)
Biological Science Teachers, Postsecondary	260	(3)	(3)	74,720
Chemistry Teachers, Postsecondary	140	(3)	(3)	85,900
Physics Teachers, Postsecondary	120	(3)	(3)	80,690
Political Science Teachers, Postsecondary	70	(3)	(3)	74,520
Psychology Teachers, Postsecondary	310	(3)	(3)	73,300
Sociology Teachers, Postsecondary	120	(3)	(3)	64,180
Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	960	(3)	(3)	93,410
Nursing Instructors and Teachers, Postsecondary	260	(3)	(3)	63,680
Education Teachers, Postsecondary	290	(3)	(3)	61,450
Law Teachers, Postsecondary	(6)	(3)	(3)	174,380
Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary	20	(3)	(3)	48,710
Art, Drama, and Music Teachers, Postsecondary	680	(3)	(3)	57,040
Communications Teachers, Postsecondary	180	(3)	(3)	54,620
English Language and Literature Teachers, Postsecondary	350	(3)	(3)	57,530
History Teachers, Postsecondary	120	(3)	(3)	60,220
Philosophy and Religion Teachers, Postsecondary	180	(3)	(3)	59,230
Graduate Teaching Assistants	1,020	(3)	(3)	21,680
Recreation and Fitness Studies Teachers, Postsecondary	120	(3)	(3)	30,360
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	420	17.60	17.91	37,250
Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	640	17.49	20.03	41,670
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	2,850	8.24	9.07	18,860
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	610	(3)	(3)	37,830
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	5,020	(6)	(6)	(6)
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	1,870	(3)	(3)	38,730
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	5,040	(3)	(3)	44,340
Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary School	530	(3)	(3)	38,230
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	790	(3)	(3)	39,250
Special Education Teachers, Middle School	(6)	(3)	(3)	40,220
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	390	(3)	(3)	38,400
Adult Literacy, Remedial Education, and GED Teachers and Instructors	380	17.41	18.88	39,280
Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	580	14.30	15.52	32,270
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	480	(3)	(3)	28,860
Archivists	30	15.20	15.15	31,510
Curators	40	16.39	16.88	35,110
Museum Technicians and Conservators	30	12.15	11.71	24,360
Librarians	740	20.62	20.93	43,530
Library Technicians	700	13.90	15.18	31,570
Instructional Coordinators	640	19.15	19.37	40,280
Teacher Assistants	4,720	(3)	(3)	18,730
Education, Training, and Library Workers, All Other	60	10.26	10.88	22,640

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Nashville, Tennessee, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	10,610	\$15.88	\$19.38	\$40,310
Art Directors	140	23.28	22.65	47,110
Craft Artists	(6)	11.80	11.42	23,750
Fine Artists, Including Painters, Sculptors, and Illustrators	(6)	19.22	19.01	39,550
Multi-Media Artists and Animators	80	20.80	21.27	44,240
Artists and Related Workers, All Other	(6)	10.42	11.98	24,920
Commercial and Industrial Designers	(6)	20.46	20.95	43,570
Fashion Designers	10	19.35	18.24	37,940
Floral Designers	400	10.07	10.76	22,390
Graphic Designers	710	16.79	17.84	37,110
Interior Designers	320	19.39	21.04	43,760
Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers	300	9.13	9.40	19,540
Set and Exhibit Designers	20	22.52	21.45	44,620
Designers, All Other	20	20.42	20.88	43,440
Actors	30	12.66	20.04	(5)
Producers and Directors	250	22.17	23.77	49,440
Athletes and Sports Competitors	180	(3)	(3)	148,580
Coaches and Scouts	1,140	(3)	(3)	36,430
Music Directors and Composers	(6)	15.52	19.81	41,210
Musicians and Singers	970	18.00	27.29	(5)
Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	(6)	25.15	30.13	(5)
Radio and Television Announcers	270	9.06	17.19	35,760
Public Address System and Other Announcers	50	9.39	11.62	24,170
Broadcast News Analysts	(6)	27.30	36.89	76,730
Reporters and Correspondents	280	19.74	19.27	40,090
Public Relations Specialists	880	19.20	21.69	45,120
Editors	420	19.32	20.05	41,690
Technical Writers	120	19.22	18.98	39,470
Writers and Authors	340	18.27	20.36	42,340
Interpreters and Translators	160	12.88	13.59	28,270
Media and Communication Workers, All Other	200	(6)	(6)	(6)
Audio and Video Equipment Technicians	390	13.02	14.58	30,320
Broadcast Technicians	190	15.02	15.06	31,320
Sound Engineering Technicians	200	17.51	16.37	34,060
Photographers	570	9.90	11.46	23,830
Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Motion Picture	90	20.54	21.89	45,530
Film and Video Editors	580	16.82	21.36	44,430
Media and Communication Equipment Workers, All Other	320	12.92	14.14	29,400
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Occupations	38,500	22.17	25.32	52,660
Chiropractors	50	51.89	47.35	98,490
Dentists, General	120	54.26	61.44	127,780
Dietitians and Nutritionists	300	19.13	18.32	38,100
Optometrists	(6)	33.13	41.13	85,550
Pharmacists	1,060	45.47	46.24	96,190
Anesthesiologists	(6)	(4)	95.14	197,890
Family and General Practitioners	(6)	(4)	78.19	162,630
Internists, General	190	69.56	72.45	150,690
Pediatricians, General	(6)	46.06	62.69	130,390
Surgeons	(6)	(4)	90.33	187,880
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	(6)	49.72	51.36	106,820
Physician Assistants	110	27.73	27.85	57,920
Podiatrists	(6)	(4)	72.41	150,610
Registered Nurses	15,820	25.21	26.96	56,070
Audiologists	40	24.13	24.09	50,100
Occupational Therapists	630	26.23	26.66	55,450
Physical Therapists	970	28.42	29.18	60,700
Radiation Therapists	60	28.72	30.03	62,470
Recreational Therapists	100	15.50	15.68	32,610
Respiratory Therapists	710	20.95	22.15	46,080
Speech-Language Pathologists	670	24.62	25.17	52,360
Therapists, All Other	90	15.73	19.88	41,360
Veterinarians	290	23.70	19.19	39,910
Health Diagnosing and Treating Practitioners, All Other	120	51.46	54.60	113,570
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	740	22.27	21.87	45,500
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	1,240	14.93	14.80	30,780
Dental Hygienists	(6)	17.19	19.31	40,170
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	160	20.04	20.10	41,800
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	210	26.33	26.84	55,820
Nuclear Medicine Technologists	80	27.57	27.98	58,190
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	1,320	18.56	18.87	39,250

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Nashville, Tennessee, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	950	\$12.75	\$15.33	\$31,890
Dietetic Technicians	240	10.25	10.85	22,570
Pharmacy Technicians	1,240	11.53	11.95	24,850
Respiratory Therapy Technicians	140	17.00	16.77	34,880
Surgical Technologists	650	17.70	19.34	40,230
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	140	11.47	10.50	21,830
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	5,460	16.55	16.75	34,840
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	790	11.87	12.97	26,970
Opticians, Dispensing	200	13.92	14.37	29,890
Orthotists and Prosthetists	10	26.94	27.80	57,830
Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other	340	20.71	22.12	46,010
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists	70	26.47	26.69	55,520
Occupational Health and Safety Technicians	30	16.71	19.09	39,710
Athletic Trainers	280	(3)	(3)	31,930
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Workers, All Other	410	13.82	17.33	36,050
Healthcare Support Occupations	13,940	10.57	11.68	24,290
Home Health Aides	1,640	9.46	9.58	19,940
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	6,560	9.90	10.16	21,130
Psychiatric Aides	190	8.76	9.42	19,590
Occupational Therapist Assistants	210	20.91	21.54	44,810
Physical Therapist Assistants	610	18.20	18.72	38,940
Physical Therapist Aides	150	9.62	10.03	20,850
Massage Therapists	200	19.05	19.18	39,890
Dental Assistants	(6)	15.14	15.45	32,130
Medical Assistants	1,630	12.31	12.33	25,640
Medical Equipment Preparers	180	12.33	12.82	26,650
Medical Transcriptionists	(6)	14.13	15.03	31,270
Pharmacy Aides	(6)	9.62	9.74	20,250
Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers	600	9.28	9.69	20,150
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	440	12.89	13.93	28,980
Protective Service Occupations	12,710	12.10	14.15	29,440
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Correctional Officers	100	19.33	19.54	40,650
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Police and Detectives	340	22.71	23.08	48,000
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Fire Fighting and Prevention Workers	180	27.44	26.32	54,760
First-Line Supervisors/Managers, Protective Service Workers, All Other	200	17.11	19.89	41,370
Fire Fighters	1,080	18.49	19.69	40,950
Fire Inspectors and Investigators	100	22.13	21.10	43,880
Correctional Officers and Jailers	1,350	10.80	12.63	26,280
Detectives and Criminal Investigators	(6)	23.24	23.53	48,930
Parking Enforcement Workers	70	12.74	14.06	29,240
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	1,380	15.75	15.94	33,160
Animal Control Workers	70	13.71	14.06	29,250
Private Detectives and Investigators	50	12.29	13.06	27,170
Security Guards	4,940	8.79	9.73	20,240
Crossing Guards	520	8.27	10.56	21,970
Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers	500	7.80	8.07	16,790
Protective Service Workers, All Other	440	12.46	13.87	28,860
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	58,660	7.38	8.21	17,070
Chefs and Head Cooks	560	12.54	14.17	29,470
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	3,690	14.14	14.69	30,560
Cooks, Fast Food	3,700	7.01	7.14	14,840
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	2,410	8.62	9.02	18,770
Cooks, Restaurant	5,150	9.44	9.93	20,660
Cooks, Short Order	450	9.39	9.49	19,730
Food Preparation Workers	6,420	8.16	8.57	17,830
Bartenders	1,430	6.57	7.40	15,400
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	11,880	6.85	7.11	14,780
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	2,030	7.89	8.09	16,840
Waiters and Waitresses	14,120	6.43	6.93	14,410
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	740	8.45	9.65	20,070
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	1,080	6.31	6.83	14,220
Dishwashers	2,240	7.37	7.49	15,580
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	2,720	7.11	7.19	14,950
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	21,310	9.06	10.14	21,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Nashville, Tennessee, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	810	\$14.78	\$15.66	\$32,580
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Landscaping, Lawn Service, and Groundskeeping Workers	630	12.47	13.53	28,150
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	9,580	9.70	10.48	21,810
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	5,660	7.69	7.66	15,940
Pest Control Workers	430	13.60	14.18	29,490
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	3,580	10.47	10.69	22,240
Pesticide Handlers, Sprayers, and Applicators, Vegetation	10	11.00	11.86	24,680
Grounds Maintenance Workers, All Other	50	12.01	14.74	30,650
Personal Care and Service Occupations	11,330	8.27	9.52	19,800
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Personal Service Workers	250	12.44	12.54	26,080
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	350	8.50	9.50	19,750
Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers	(6)	6.33	6.38	13,270
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	820	7.39	7.99	16,630
Locker Room, Coatroom, and Dressing Room Attendants	70	8.96	9.77	20,320
Funeral Attendants	170	11.22	10.50	21,850
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	1,260	9.48	10.58	22,010
Manicurists and Pedicurists	110	8.17	9.37	19,480
Skin Care Specialists	150	10.82	11.21	23,310
Baggage Porters and Bellhops	200	6.69	7.53	15,650
Concierges	(6)	8.57	8.65	17,990
Tour Guides and Escorts	150	9.36	9.50	19,760
Child Care Workers	2,410	7.71	8.01	16,670
Personal and Home Care Aides	1,940	8.20	8.52	17,720
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	1,000	17.36	16.06	33,400
Recreation Workers	700	9.63	10.17	21,150
Residential Advisors	240	10.22	10.99	22,860
Sales and Related Occupations	64,460	11.02	15.78	32,810
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	5,800	15.73	18.16	37,760
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Non-Retail Sales Workers	1,380	27.07	31.94	66,440
Cashiers	14,710	7.98	8.25	17,170
Counter and Rental Clerks	1,700	10.43	10.73	22,320
Parts Salespersons	1,610	12.45	12.98	27,000
Retail Salespersons	20,820	9.80	11.23	23,350
Advertising Sales Agents	720	20.05	21.67	45,080
Insurance Sales Agents	(6)	17.59	24.81	51,610
Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	1,060	28.59	39.75	82,680
Travel Agents	370	13.75	16.69	34,720
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	1,650	25.83	28.03	58,290
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	3,180	27.87	29.97	62,340
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	5,920	22.53	27.87	57,970
Demonstrators and Product Promoters	160	10.23	11.96	24,880
Real Estate Brokers	80	21.22	29.66	61,690
Real Estate Sales Agents	(6)	29.37	25.95	53,970
Sales Engineers	200	34.47	38.99	81,090
Telemarketers	2,190	9.73	10.73	22,310
Door-to-Door Sales Workers, News and Street Vendors, and Related Workers	(6)	11.31	14.39	29,930
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	750	13.24	17.64	36,680
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	132,200	12.68	13.62	28,320
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	8,690	19.81	21.03	43,730
Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service	2,170	10.89	11.19	23,270
Bill and Account Collectors	4,720	13.83	14.41	29,970
Billing and Posting Clerks and Machine Operators	3,260	13.15	13.49	28,060
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	9,870	12.99	13.59	28,260
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	1,500	13.78	14.62	30,400
Procurement Clerks	310	14.44	14.34	29,830
Tellers	2,280	10.58	10.86	22,580
Brokerage Clerks	(6)	17.49	19.61	40,790
Correspondence Clerks	90	11.57	11.25	23,400
Court, Municipal, and License Clerks	660	11.42	11.61	24,150
Credit Authorizers, Checkers, and Clerks	210	13.95	15.42	32,080
Customer Service Representatives	15,380	12.81	13.68	28,450
Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	200	12.05	12.40	25,800

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Nashville, Tennessee, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
File Clerks	940	\$10.32	\$10.55	\$21,950
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,500	8.19	8.35	17,370
Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	1,870	11.50	11.72	24,380
Library Assistants, Clerical	650	10.04	9.98	20,760
Loan Interviewers and Clerks	1,140	12.83	13.91	28,930
New Accounts Clerks	(6)	10.58	11.39	23,680
Order Clerks	1,170	11.05	11.95	24,870
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	1,070	14.67	15.19	31,600
Receptionists and Information Clerks	5,190	10.64	11.00	22,880
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks	1,070	9.85	11.19	23,270
Information and Record Clerks, All Other	1,380	15.77	16.74	34,830
Cargo and Freight Agents	410	11.72	13.14	27,330
Couriers and Messengers	270	10.26	10.93	22,730
Police, Fire, and Ambulance Dispatchers	500	12.98	13.70	28,490
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	1,360	14.21	15.06	31,320
Meter Readers, Utilities	430	15.76	15.99	33,270
Postal Service Clerks	360	23.50	22.74	47,290
Postal Service Mail Carriers	1,470	21.33	20.56	42,760
Postal Service Mail Sorters, Processors, and Processing Machine Operators	910	20.73	20.13	41,870
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	1,460	16.05	16.74	34,810
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	4,720	11.65	11.94	24,830
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	9,400	9.30	9.86	20,500
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping	330	11.67	12.43	25,860
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	10,020	15.22	15.91	33,090
Legal Secretaries	820	17.63	17.20	35,780
Medical Secretaries	1,270	11.97	12.21	25,400
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	8,330	12.00	12.10	25,170
Computer Operators	1,590	13.16	14.24	29,610
Data Entry Keyers	1,850	10.21	10.37	21,570
Word Processors and Typists	(6)	14.35	14.10	29,340
Desktop Publishers	(6)	17.86	17.14	35,660
Insurance Claims and Policy Processing Clerks	1,770	15.24	16.10	33,480
Mail Clerks and Mail Machine Operators, Except Postal Service	490	11.51	11.76	24,460
Office Clerks, General	16,170	12.08	12.31	25,600
Office Machine Operators, Except Computer	(6)	10.46	10.81	22,490
Proofreaders and Copy Markers	90	11.57	12.30	25,590
Statistical Assistants	30	13.87	14.76	30,700
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	570	12.85	13.95	29,010
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	560	8.89	10.22	21,250
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers	(6)	14.28	14.10	29,320
Agricultural Inspectors	30	15.95	16.81	34,960
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	70	9.79	10.27	21,360
Farmworkers, Farm and Ranch Animals	100	8.39	9.20	19,130
Logging Equipment Operators	80	10.77	11.16	23,220
Construction and Extraction Occupations	29,300	14.70	15.60	32,450
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	3,290	23.25	23.39	48,650
Brickmasons and Blockmasons	420	20.68	20.52	42,670
Carpenters	3,660	14.58	14.60	30,380
Carpet Installers	40	12.72	14.18	29,490
Tile and Marble Setters	130	15.63	16.64	34,610
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	820	14.46	14.65	30,470
Construction Laborers	4,350	11.85	12.53	26,060
Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators	720	13.17	14.39	29,930
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,930	14.46	14.91	31,020
Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers	(6)	15.55	15.27	31,760
Tapers	150	16.01	16.71	34,750
Electricians	2,620	17.41	17.67	36,750
Glaziers	230	15.21	14.98	31,150
Insulation Workers, Floor, Ceiling, and Wall	(6)	14.70	14.59	30,340
Insulation Workers, Mechanical	140	18.93	18.18	37,820
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	1,470	11.41	12.15	25,280
Pipelayers	410	13.03	13.34	27,750
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	2,270	16.59	16.79	34,930
Plasterers and Stucco Masons	(6)	13.34	13.33	27,730

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Nashville, Tennessee, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Roofers	370	\$15.28	\$15.16	\$31,530
Sheet Metal Workers	1,050	14.16	15.69	32,630
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	130	14.53	14.77	30,720
Helpers--Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, and Tile and Marble Setters	110	10.27	11.09	23,060
Helpers--Carpenters	390	11.00	11.62	24,170
Helpers--Electricians	730	11.40	11.16	23,210
Helpers--Painters, Paperhangers, Plasterers, and Stucco Masons	(6)	9.47	9.31	19,360
Helpers--Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	300	10.89	11.64	24,220
Helpers--Roofers	100	10.08	10.19	21,200
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	(6)	10.09	10.17	21,150
Construction and Building Inspectors	370	20.03	20.57	42,780
Highway Maintenance Workers	900	11.27	12.18	25,330
Septic Tank Servicers and Sewer Pipe Cleaners	(6)	14.52	14.95	31,090
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	90	15.07	16.92	35,180
Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	180	13.41	14.31	29,760
Helpers--Extraction Workers	(6)	10.10	10.49	21,830
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	29,890	16.52	17.37	36,120
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	2,570	22.53	24.06	50,050
Computer, Automated Teller, and Office Machine Repairers	1,250	15.08	15.71	32,680
Avionics Technicians	190	18.11	18.31	38,090
Electric Motor, Power Tool, and Related Repairers	(6)	10.15	11.15	23,190
Electrical and Electronics Installers and Repairers, Transportation Equipment	140	20.63	20.50	42,640
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment	170	17.05	18.05	37,540
Electronic Equipment Installers and Repairers, Motor Vehicles	90	11.74	14.34	29,840
Electronic Home Entertainment Equipment Installers and Repairers	40	15.60	18.19	37,840
Security and Fire Alarm Systems Installers	(6)	16.16	16.24	33,780
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	1,110	19.00	18.79	39,080
Automotive Body and Related Repairers	920	13.40	16.07	33,420
Automotive Glass Installers and Repairers	(6)	12.90	14.40	29,950
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	3,480	15.08	15.73	32,720
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	1,710	16.14	16.18	33,660
Farm Equipment Mechanics	80	12.78	13.31	27,680
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	720	17.87	18.21	37,870
Motorcycle Mechanics	90	14.80	14.81	30,810
Outdoor Power Equipment and Other Small Engine Mechanics	30	15.01	14.49	30,140
Tire Repairers and Changers	590	10.59	10.72	22,300
Control and Valve Installers and Repairers, Except Mechanical Door	300	22.35	21.65	45,040
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	1,680	20.14	20.31	42,230
Home Appliance Repairers	(6)	16.95	16.39	34,100
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	1,110	17.56	17.68	36,770
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	7,360	14.74	15.38	31,990
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	510	16.56	15.85	32,960
Millwrights	(6)	21.86	23.60	49,080
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	880	23.40	22.98	47,810
Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	790	21.70	19.92	41,430
Medical Equipment Repairers	(6)	18.19	16.68	34,690
Coin, Vending, and Amusement Machine Servicers and Repairers	260	8.25	9.76	20,300
Locksmiths and Safe Repairers	20	16.11	15.20	31,610
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	760	12.00	12.50	25,990
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	580	14.72	16.38	34,080
Production Occupations	65,260	13.72	15.19	31,600
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	3,980	21.87	22.55	46,900
Coil Winders, Tapers, and Finishers	40	13.77	13.54	28,160
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers	1,630	12.93	14.11	29,340
Engine and Other Machine Assemblers	(6)	24.94	21.68	45,090
Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters	420	13.77	13.69	28,470
Fiberglass Laminators and Fabricators	(6)	13.26	13.69	28,470
Team Assemblers	15,850	14.05	16.21	33,720
Timing Device Assemblers, Adjusters, and Calibrators	(6)	12.98	14.42	29,990
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other(512099)	4,670	13.56	15.50	32,240
Bakers(513011)	560	8.06	8.51	17,710

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Nashville, Tennessee, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Butchers and Meat Cutters	400	\$12.72	\$12.47	\$25,940
Food and Tobacco Roasting, Baking, and Drying Machine Operators and Tenders	350	9.28	10.41	21,660
Food Cooking Machine Operators and Tenders	40	10.54	11.31	23,530
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	600	17.21	16.31	33,920
Numerical Tool and Process Control Programmers	60	22.67	22.35	46,480
Extruding and Drawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	450	10.85	11.67	24,280
Forging Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	(6)	15.41	15.14	31,480
Rolling Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	290	12.40	12.31	25,600
Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	1,830	12.61	12.97	26,980
Drilling and Boring Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	180	15.24	14.93	31,060
Grinding, Lapping, Polishing, and Buffing Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	310	11.69	12.95	26,940
Lathe and Turning Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	710	15.14	15.31	31,840
Milling and Planing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	70	14.63	14.35	29,840
Machinists	1,700	16.02	16.27	33,850
Model Makers, Metal and Plastic	20	13.40	13.57	28,240
Molding, Coremaking, and Casting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	960	14.53	14.02	29,150
Multiple Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	(6)	12.76	13.69	28,470
Tool and Die Makers	780	20.80	20.69	43,040
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	1,590	14.61	15.14	31,490
Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	240	13.82	13.54	28,150
Heat Treating Equipment Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	90	14.62	14.62	30,410
Lay-Out Workers, Metal and Plastic	50	14.42	14.24	29,620
Plating and Coating Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	230	18.87	16.44	34,200
Tool Grinders, Filers, and Sharpeners	130	19.22	18.52	38,520
Metal Workers and Plastic Workers, All Other	50	20.63	19.87	41,340
Bindery Workers	780	11.42	12.11	25,180
Job Printers	600	17.40	17.36	36,100
Prepress Technicians and Workers	650	16.02	16.10	33,500
Printing Machine Operators	1,170	15.59	15.89	33,050
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	1,430	7.29	7.60	15,810
Pressers, Textile, Garment, and Related Materials	530	9.32	9.15	19,030
Sewing Machine Operators	450	10.42	10.47	21,780
Shoe and Leather Workers and Repairers	(6)	8.12	9.09	18,910
Tailors, Dressmakers, and Custom Sewers	(6)	10.17	10.28	21,390
Textile Cutting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	190	12.44	12.03	25,020
Textile Winding, Twisting, and Drawing Out Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	70	9.76	9.61	19,980
Upholsterers	50	15.11	15.35	31,930
Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Workers, All Other	120	12.63	12.74	26,490
Cabinetmakers and Bench Carpenters	360	14.60	14.48	30,120
Furniture Finishers	250	10.17	11.47	23,860
Sawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Wood	(6)	11.16	12.13	25,230
Woodworking Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Except Sawing	220	12.65	13.52	28,130
Woodworkers, All Other	(6)	12.09	12.27	25,520
Power Distributors and Dispatchers	50	13.06	14.78	30,750
Power Plant Operators	50	25.26	24.42	50,790
Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators	340	17.57	17.16	35,700
Water and Liquid Waste Treatment Plant and System Operators	10	19.35	19.82	41,230
Plant and System Operators, All Other	40	13.82	14.99	31,180
Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	20	16.52	18.25	37,960
Separating, Filtering, Clarifying, Precipitating, and Still Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	30	15.67	15.61	32,480
Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	490	18.41	17.46	36,310
Mixing and Blending Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Nashville, Tennessee, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Cutters and Trimmers, Hand	20	\$8.97	\$8.93	\$18,570
Cutting and Slicing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	240	15.34	16.84	35,030
Extruding, Forming, Pressing, and Compacting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	290	11.11	13.27	27,600
Furnace, Kiln, Oven, Drier, and Kettle Operators and Tenders	(6)	12.76	14.10	29,320
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	2,910	15.36	16.20	33,690
Jewelers and Precious Stone and Metal Workers	110	14.10	13.53	28,150
Dental Laboratory Technicians	110	14.33	15.73	32,710
Ophthalmic Laboratory Technicians	70	12.22	12.70	26,410
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	1,910	11.55	11.70	24,330
Coating, Painting, and Spraying Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	640	11.85	12.33	25,640
Painting, Coating, and Decorating Workers	350	10.29	11.31	23,520
Photographic Processing Machine Operators	170	9.53	10.29	21,390
Cementing and Gluing Machine Operators and Tenders	70	8.41	10.06	20,930
Cleaning, Washing, and Metal Pickling Equipment Operators and Tenders	30	12.08	11.81	24,570
Molders, Shapers, and Casters, Except Metal and Plastic	(6)	11.89	12.14	25,250
Paper Goods Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	550	13.85	13.51	28,110
Helpers--Production Workers	2,230	10.53	10.68	22,210
Production Workers, All Other	2,610	13.07	15.90	33,070
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	60,850	11.97	13.00	27,050
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	990	18.83	19.92	41,430
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators	1,450	20.03	20.55	42,740
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	100	(3)	(3)	53,820
Commercial Pilots	110	(3)	(3)	53,940
Airfield Operations Specialists	30	15.71	17.28	35,930
Ambulance Drivers and Attendants, Except Emergency Medical Technicians	110	9.30	9.54	19,850
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	1,020	14.25	12.89	26,820
Bus Drivers, School	1,840	10.34	10.70	22,260
Driver/Sales Workers	1,130	15.31	16.04	33,360
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	15,190	15.72	16.22	33,730
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	7,080	11.64	12.05	25,060
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	460	8.37	8.93	18,580
Motor Vehicle Operators, All Other	(6)	7.04	8.68	18,050
Parking Lot Attendants	370	7.59	8.14	16,940
Service Station Attendants	310	9.79	10.45	21,740
Traffic Technicians	130	14.94	15.33	31,880
Transportation Inspectors	100	34.36	30.77	64,010
Transportation Workers, All Other	310	11.32	13.14	27,340
Conveyor Operators and Tenders	150	12.67	12.17	25,310
Crane and Tower Operators	190	13.93	14.94	31,070
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	190	15.72	15.63	32,520
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	4,620	13.10	13.90	28,900
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	1,320	8.31	9.02	18,770
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	17,230	10.05	10.76	22,380
Machine Feeders and Offbearers	780	11.22	10.74	22,340
Packers and Packagers, Hand	4,160	8.49	8.85	18,420
Refuse and Recyclable Material Collectors	900	8.27	10.40	21,630
Material Moving Workers, All Other	40	9.30	10.75	22,360

(1) Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

(2) Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a "year-round, full-time" hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

(3) Hourly wage rates for occupations where workers typically work fewer than 2,080 hours per year are not available.

(4) This wage is equal to or greater than \$70.00 per hour or \$145,600 per year.

(5) There is wide variation in the number of hours worked by those employed as actors, dancers, musicians, and singers. Many jobs are for a duration of 1 day or 1 week and it is extremely rare for a performer to have guaranteed employment for a period that exceeds 3 to 6 months.

(6) Estimates not released.